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ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

The Vote in Marion.

[SPECIAL TEL WRAN TO THE NEWS.] MARION, October 26.

I send the result of the election in Marion County: R. B. Carpenter 2186, M. C. Butler 2193, R. K. Scott 1997, A. J. Ransier 1994. For Congress-Dudley (Reform) 2192, and Rainey (Republican) 2002 votes. For Congressmen at large—Epping 1993. Wimbush 1993. For State Legislature— Representatives: Reform-Allen 2196, Miles 2178. Bass 2183, Sellers 2141; Republican Graham 2024 Fryer 2043, W A. Hayne 1999, Williams 1988. Probate Judge-Reform, Wilcox, 2203; Republican, Smith 2000. School Commissioner-Reform, Norton 2196; Republican, Holloway 1983. County Commissioner—Reform, Murchison 2191, McPherson 2176, Nelson Ford 2162; Republican, Tucker 1993, Thompson 1997, Johnson 1992. Coroner-Reform, Montgomery 2197; Republican, Tart 1998,

The Result in Richland. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, October 26.

The official returns show that the total vote of Richland County is 4912. The white vote was 1536. Scott received 8600 votes, Carpenter 1882, Ransier 3476, Butler 1425, Elliott 3499, and Bacon 1897. For the State, Senate, Nash (Radical) received

3486 votes, and Senn (Independent) 1369. For the House of Representatives, O. B. Thompson (Badical,) W. Simons (Radical,) Jonas Davis (Radical,) and E. Goodson (Radical,) colored, are elected For pro ate judge, W. H. Wigg, white, is elected; for school commistioner, N. E. Edwards, colored; for county commissioners, John H. Bryant, John G. Goodwin and Uriah Portee, all colored; for coroper, J. H. Coleman, white. All the officers elect are Scott Radicals.

The Chest in Orangeburg. The ficial count in this county shows the following result :

PRECINCTS.	enter.	0	оп		ster)tt	
Orangeburg C. H	305	308	312	522	621	515	
Branchville:	127	128	121	170	170	166	١
Lewisville	91	90	84	513	513		L
Club House	30	30	. 29		157		ı
Fort Motte	37	37	34	258	258	258	L
Zeig -1/8	55	- 65	55	79	79	79	E
Rorie's	39	40	40	62	62	62	i
Washington Seminary	58	53	58	91	91	91	r
Gleaton's	109	109	109	98	98		L
Baer's	118	118	118	67	60	60	Г
Corbettsville	57	56	45	178			ľ
Bookhart's	58	58	58	125	125	125	ı
Pogle's	58	58	58	124	124	124	ı
Avinger's	34	34	84	140	140	140	١
Easterling's	80	74	80	. 186		185	l
Rowe's Pump	58	58	58	135	135	135	i
	41	41	40	113	113		ŀ
Tyler's	26 71	26	. 26	39	38	38	١
Cedar Grove		70	61	30	30	30	I
Knott's Mill	61	54 61	54 81	152		152	ŀ
Griffin's Poll	77	78	77	138 178	138	138	I
Elliott's	16	16		84	178	178	ı
Jamison's	34	84					i
Jamison S			- 00	100	100	199	١
Total	1093	1688	1665	3797	3788	3778	ı

A correspondent shows how the chest was espected in these words: "By a most gracious con-descension on the part of the Radicals, Mr. James laiar and Mr. W. J. DeTreville, were permitted to watch the counting of the votes. There were a good many votes in a number of boxes more than. There is no tidings of the missing boats of the pout title, called for. The box from Avinger's the Cambria. It is now thought that they went was allowed in a style creditable to the genius of down with the ship.

the amdayits of gentlemen, to the effect that the poils were opened two hours nearly too late, and losed a half hour too early. It is supposed the objections will never be heard of. We do not have the slightest idea that so many of the white voters voted the Radical ticket. And we believe that the colored voters have repeated, and that a number have voted without regard to the year of their birth. These last we will endeavor to indict for perjury."

Scandalous Conduct at Blackville.

A correspondent writing from Blackville, on the 25th of October, says:

"The commissioners of election commenced counting the votes for Barnwell County to-day at this place, about one o'clock. Two of them (the Haynes) are candidates for the Legislature, the third, Mixon (white) for probate judge. They positively refused to allow witnesses to the count, and when any one looked into the door of the hall, were told that if they did not withdraw they would stop the counting. They with closed doors continue their nefarious work-sapping the foun dation of the political liberty of the country, as far at least as their puny efforts can tend to such an end. We think they wish to proveke the people to an interference with them, in order that they may have a new election, as they all fear they are not elected, and think in another election they might succeed better. . But the citizens here understand their design, and do not disturb them. But at this hour, half-past one A. M., 26th, they still seem at work-building their fortunes on th

MEETING OF FRENCH SYMPATHI-ZERS.

wreck of constitutional government."

WASHINGTON, October 26. WASHINGTON, October 26.

A large meeting of French sympathizers was held to-night. The resolutions which were adopted accuse the King of Prassla of a violation for conquest, and charge that he is now responsible for the devastation and bloodshed progress ing in France; also, that the conduct of Prussia is a direct blow at Republican governments. a direct blow at Republican governments. A the country to hold meetings expressing their sympathy for France.

THE GOLD AND BOND MARKET.

NEW YORK, October 26. The feature on Wall street to-day was a speculative manifestation of the money market for stringency and higher rates of interest. The movement was directed against parties in the Gold Room and Stock Exchange. The result on prices was slight, though the rates were advanced for a time. The demand for money was active up to 2:30 P. M., when the legal rate was paid in currency and gold, with a few exceptional loans at light commission, in addition to 7 per cent, per annum. After that hour money was offered more freely, and closing transactions were at 6 per cent. Gold coened firm, and ranged from 11% to 12. During the afternoon it was firmer, closing at 12012%. Sixes 13%. Sixty-twos 12%; sixtyfours 11%; sixty-fives 12%; new 10%; sixty-sevens 10%; sixty-eights 10%; forties 6%. Tennessee 62%; new 60%. Virginias 63. Louisianas 70; new 67. Levees 75; eights 87. Alabamas 100; fives 70. Georgias 80; sevens 90. North Carolinas 48; new 27. South Carolinas 80; new 67. Balances \$63,500, 000 gold, and over \$7,500,000 currency.

THE LOST CAMBRIA.

LONDON, October 26. There is no tidings of the missing boats of THE WAR IN FRANCE.

MAKING READY TO BOMBARD PARIS.

The Condition of the Leaguered City-Failure of the Negotiations at Metz-Von Moltke Celebrates his Birthday at Versailles.

LONDON, October 26. The Pall Mall Gazette announces that a meeting between Bismarck and Thiers is arranged. The Germans, on their western march, gutted the City of Besancon, in the Department of Doubs. The Germans are apparently concentrating at Rheims. The commander of Verdun is defiant. The Germans refrain from attacking Amiens. Their troops at Beauvais and Soissons are retiring towards Mezieres. The Prussians entirely destroyed Chateau Dun. A detachment of 20,000 Germans reached L'Mesniel on Monday. Great uneasiness is felt by the Prussians for Sedan.

The Czar sent a decoration to the Dake of Mecklenburg Schwerin, with a letter expressing earnest aspirations for peace. It is officially announced that the Queen sanc-

tions the marriage of Princess Louisa and the Marquis of Lorne.

A Series of Successes. BERLIN, October 26. Negotiations with Bazaine continue, notwith-

standing the disapproval of the French Govern-The Prussians refuse further paroles to captur-

ed French officers. CARLSBURE October 28 General Bever telegraphs to the Duke of Baden, on Saturday, that several victorious engagements occurred at Voray, Cussey, Auson and Genneville. The French loss is severe. The third, fourth and fifth Baden regiments were engaged.

Their loss is insignificant.

Prussia Reclaims German Territory. NEW YORK, October 26. A special to the Herald makes Bismarck say that Prossia can hope for no full security, without many for purposes of aggression, lust and con-quest. Prussia desires peace, but only a peace which will give full security for the future. An armistice is useless unless made so as to lead to

A Ratch of French Rumors.

TOURS, October 26. The government, not having accepted the prin ciples of the proposed armistice, Trochu made another effort to force an outlet near lasy on Monday, and was repulsed. An extra of the Moniteur publishes a decree for a loan of two hundred and lifty millions under the title of a loan for national defence. It is confirmed that Garibaldi has successfuly attacked the Prussians. Marseilles is disorderly. Lyons is quiet. It is rumored that the Prussians are evacuating Orleans. The Pruvincial journals evince a lack of confidence in England's efforts. They see Prussian influence in it. The journals demand the rejection of media tion, and the continuance of war to the death. The safe conduct for Thiers has not arrived. The Prossians menace Bourges. The foundries have been removed.

A spy, said to be Bismarch's nephew, has been brought here. It is reported that Garibaldi has been defeated, the Prussians capturing two mitrailleurs, some horses, &c. Caribaldi has made an effective disposition of his forces for the protection of Lyons. The Prussians have withdrawn from South Orleans. A large number of Remington guns were distributed to-day. The troops once them superior to the chassepots for rapid firing. The troops are well armed, and constantly going forward.

NIGHT DISPATCHES. French War Reports.

Tours, October 26. A balloon starting for Paris was carried against a tree and badly damaged. Another effort will

German War Reports. BRUSSELS, October 28. A conference between Bismarck and the repre sentatives of the South German States is in pregress, but ponderous objections to German unification are manifesting themselves in the shape

The rumors of negotiations between Napoleon and King William for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, and for peace between France and Prussia, cannot be traced to any relia-

War Reports from England. London, October 26.

Correspondents write that Paris is girdled with ruins. The country without the walls is desolate

The troubles in Marseilles are increasing. The Red Republicans are largely in the ascendant, and openly rebel against the authorities at Paris and Tours. 'They offer a a reward for Gambetta's

Gustave Flourens has been finally discharged. A free pass has been given for Thiers to enter Paris. He is not expected in less than a week. Orleans is still unoccupied by the Prussians. There is no indication of an immediate advance on Vendome or Blois. The Prussians are levying heavy contributions from the people around Chartres. A dispatch from before Metz says that the ne-

gotiations for the surrender of Metz upon the basis of the restoration of Eugenie to the Regency have falled, and that peace is only obtainable through the intervention of the neutral powers. The French regard England's last effort towards nediation with extreme distrust. It is reported on the continent that Queen Victoria has written

to King William, urging him to moderate his de-The Prussians have removed the Art Treasres

from Sevres to Versailles. MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES. The New French Loan,

Books of subscription to the new French loan

have been opened in seventy out of the eighty-

nine departments in France, nineteen being oc-

LONDON, October 26.

capled by the Germans. A Home Thrust-Tall Talking. LONDON, October 26. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, member of Parliament, made speech to his constituents at Reading last evening. He said that since the proclamation of the French Republic, the Prussians, by their persistence, had become the aggressors, and English sympathies, originally with Prussia, are now

the English Princesses. Sir Francis Head writes to the Times deprecaing the English protest against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, seeing that England has captured and annexed more millions than all the rest of Europe put together.

The Bombardment to Begin-A Reported French Victory.
LONDON, October 26.

The Prussians again aunounce that fire will be opened on Paris on the 29th inst. One thousand stoves have been ordered for the hut, of the German soldiers besieging Metz. General Cambreal claims a victory for the French at Chatillon-le-Duc. Beigium is again sending troops to her

Austria Moves.

. TRIESTE, October 26. The government has sent a frigate to Margelles

GOV. SCOTT PUSHES THINGS

ANOTHER APPEAL TO THE

THE INGENIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE REFORMERS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] WASHINGTON, October 26.

To-day, a delegation sent by Governor Scott. consisting of State Treasurer Parker and State Auditor Tomlinson, had an interview with Presi-

The President, after listenening to the accounts given by Messra, Parker and Tomunson of the disturbance at Laurens, replied that he had already notified Governor Scott by telegraph, that he should have all the troops he wanted for South

Senator T. J. Robertson, who was also sent on by Governor Scott, urges that more troops be furnished, and charges that the troubles arise from the attempts of the Reformers to destroy the ballot-boxes. The War Track

The Troubles Extending-Govern Scott and the Militia.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, October 26. Ramors which reach this city from the Counties of Union and Chester indicate that the Lanrens'troubles are extending towards Chester.

Governor Scott gives further assurances of his intention to disarm all the State troops, but the order has not yet been issued.

THE INDIANA ELECTIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 28. The official Democratic majority in Indiana 18 2438. A ANAH

THE STORM ON THE FLORIDA COAST.

PUNTA BOSA, FLA., October 26. There were three shipwrecks in the harbor on the 20th. The steamer Tascarora parted her cables and went to sea. The shipping at Havana was badly damaged.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Charles Fry, the California wine merchant, committed suicide at St. Louis. Sunflower won the first race, Saucebox the

second, and Evaline the third, at Memphis, Ten-A London telegram says that Adon's won the

Cumberland stakes. Viccent Avonmore is dead, and is succeeded by Major Yelverton, of the scandalons divorce case

notoriety.

There were 6000 visitors at the Augusta Pair esterday. The National Bank of Grafton, Mass., has been obbed by burglars to the tune of \$30,000. In the Baltimore races Winner came first, Hen-

ry Basset second, Abdel Kader third, and Edento h fourth. The vomito has appeared again at Barcelona, Spain, and the mortality is increasing.

THE STORY OF STRASEOURG.

Picturesque and Thrilling Narrative of the Investment, Resistance and Fall of the Heroic City.

A correspondent of the New York World, rriting from Strasbourg on the Soth a graphic and interesting narrative of the slege that city and its nitimate reduction by the German troops. We make room for some exracts from his letter:

CONFIDENCE OF THE BESIEGED

On September 12, when the German fire against the place was by no means of a character to be despised. I had been of opinion that the end, in the way in which the pro-German party desired it, which they be the strength and cunning build of the walls, the immense masses of water by which they were surrounded, above all the spirit of the defenders—for I had found means, as spirit of the defenders—for I had lound means, as you are aware, to enter the town—were such as might have inspired with renewed confidence the most despairing frien! of Prance. Bombardment, tseemed would never reduce it; and I could not believe that the ox-chested, ox-gaited "burchen" believe that the Ox-chested, Ox-gailed "burchen" I saw in the trenches were equal to the task of storming it in the teeth of a despairing foe. The scene then was of the most reassuring description. The soldiers were full of fight, the towns people full of kope. Nothing was known of the full extent of the French defeats. Woerth and Forbach were but painful episodes in a career that was to be one of triumph. The investments of Metz and Strasbourg were merely temporary inconveniences arising from the same cause. They were soon to be relieved, and in the meantime they were to take care not to lose the giorious opportunities for the display of patriotism which the present opportunity afforded—an opportunity perhaps never to recur again. Strasbourg accordingly on that

BRIGHT SUMMER DAY on which I entered it was almost en fete. I have never seea so many well-dresse! persons in its streets, never beneid a more hopeful galety than that which the soldlers marched to their appointed places on the rampars. But few of my readers may have seen the reality of such a scene as I describe—nearly all are doubtless familiar with it on the stage—and the scene in Strasbourg I declare was like the scene in a -tage-town begirt with powerun foes, but proparing in all galety of heart for victorious battle. There was the giorious sun "showing up" the pictaresque dresses in about the same way as the reflectors of the foot-lights. There were pretty maldeas by the score, and troops of soldlers in richly r-riegated colors as to dress, and with the most cheerful and light-hearted abandon as to macher. There was mine host stepping forth to pledge the gallant company in a hagon of his best country beer; there was on which I entered it was almost en fete. I hav

MONSIEUR LE CURE

to bless it, and Monsieur le Maire to give it the stamp of authority's approving smile. I declare it wanted nothing but a ball and a set chorus to make it all look like a brilliant third act of some make it all look like a brilliant third act of some chef d'œuere of the lyric stage. Nay, it did not want even the, for sometimes the soulers pansed to give a verse or two of a glorious, patriotic ode, while the inevitable ballet was supplied in the impromptu capers of the street uranns that followed the troop. What mattered to us at times like these the booming of the distant German gens. It was nevely stage-thunder after all, and we were far too well-seasoned pluy-goers to be frightened by such a well-worn trick.

I left strasbourg then in search of more exciting scenes of war, in the full behef that nothing would come of the German investment. The belief had been strong upon me within the town; it became stronger than ever when, on leaving it, transferred to France. He said also that he reoiced in the departure from the rule of marrying-

secame stronger than ever when, on leaving it. cast a parting giance on its miles of trim earth-works, almost undented by a hostile shot, and contrasted them with the few and almost-im-per-eptible ridges in the distance that represent-ed the German attack.

I returned to Strasbourg on the 17th. I will not say by what means, though you are no doubt aware that it was no part of the German tactics

to put insuperable obstacles in the way of individuals wi hing to enter or leave the city. I returned to strasbourg, I sav, on the 17th, and THE CHANGE WAS AWFUL.

Duc. Beigium is again sending troops to her frontier.

You Moltke celebrated his 70th birthday at Versailles to-day, and received congratulations from the King, Crown Prince, the principal officers of the army, and all the Princes and statesmen now at royal headquarters.

In the combat at Airy, on the 22d ultimo, the Germans lost about one huadred killed and wounded. The French loss was serious.

A Wise Act.

Berlin, October 26.

Jacoby and other political prisoners have been released.

Austria Moves.

MERE HEAPS OF RUBBISH, or, where the rain had fallen on them, were mounds of mnd. The poor wretches who crouched behind them to obtain precarious or uncertain

shelter from the thickly falling shot, were bloodstained and begrimed out of all semblance to the
military type. They had discarded all their useless
ornsments and trappings, and the scanty clothes
they wore were mud stained life a common laborer's suit. All the foulnesses and all the horrors
an ill-kept camp offended the eye and sickened
the stomach at every turn. The change from the
trim, well-kept batteries through which I had
passed, filled with langhing soldiers, confident of
victory to these lines, was as the change from
misery to despair. Happly for themselves, the
French soldiers were not so conscious of this contrast as I had been, for the iron storm from the
investing hatteries forced them to keep closeshelter within their lines. But here and there
some hideous gaps in the earthwork showed them,
in spite of themselves, the dreadful panorams of
the German force arrayed for their inevitable destruction. THE SCENE IN THE STREETS

THE SCENE IN THE STREETS

was yet more touching. Tam writing, mind, of a period somewhat distant from the date of my first visit. The well-to-do inhabitants had all left and gone—gone never to return while Strassourp held out—but there was still all the picturesqueness of the resident poor. My own quarters were in a cellar. Indeed the mass of the inhabitants were living in the most wretched condition in cellars. Ordinary intercourse as between household and household there was none. Each imprisoned family lived in the strictest seclusion, save in the rare intervals of the bombardment, when the wretched creatures crept forth ghost-like from their living tombs, and with their eyes corothed by the day light, exchanged hurried greetings in the open air. But even this undergound life was not without its more cheerful side. There were cellars in which a kind of DEVILISH REVELBY

DEVILISH REVELEY

was kept up with the same regularity as the bombardment by day and by night. In one of these, near the Kieber Square, lit by innumerable candles in paper lanterns, that threw a slokly yellowish glare on walls and foor. I found some eve and thirty men, their countenances, gestures and language betraying every form of unhealthy excitement, from the feverishness of intoxication by drink, to the delivitim of intoxication by drink, to the delivitim of intoxication by despair. Games were going on furiously, and there was the greatest diversity of amusements and of occupations, with this to give them consistency, that the one object of every man was evidently to create an artificial unconsciousness as to surrounding circumstances, to overlay and smother the sense of the real situation that lay heavy at his heart. But it is time fixat should leave these underground refuges of all the weight of the star of the desired and the desired a leave these underground refuges of all the misery, the wickedness, the heroism and the des-pair of the beleaguered city, to give some account of the siege as I witnessed it from the inside of

THE GENERAL TONE OF FEELING

was not altogether one of despondency and hope-essness. There were bright gleams of sunshine from time to time to relieve the otherwise insuplessness. There were bright gleams of sunshine from time to time to relieve the otherwise insupportable gloom of the prospect. On the night of the 22d, I think, though I am not very sure of my date as to a day, the streets once more assumed; for a brief moment, something like their wonted aspect in spite of the severity of the bombardment, which was the most awful we had yet had to endure. The most cheering rumors were in circulation. France had not forgotten us. A great army from Chalons—you see we were not very observant of the unities of time and placewas marching to our relief. They were evidently not merely idle rumors, we said, for the Governor believed in them elss why should the troops have received orders to assemble for a sortle, or a march out in force on the following day. Our little army was going to meet this great army, and to show it the way to our deliverance. What was to happen might readily, by the hope-discounting process of imagination, be held to have happened already. We saw ourselves restored to our full freedom on the morrow, or at least on the following day.

ollowing day. But in a short time the positive confirmation of the French reverses at Sedan and eisewhere was spreading like lightning through the town. The bad news came, and the expected good news that might have counteracted its effect never came at all, for the troops sent out brought back no tidings of the approaching army of relief. A deep gloom settled on the inhabitants as they hurried back to their miserable cellars haunted by this sense of uter isolation, and I could not but notice in their slouching gait and hare-like timidity of movement louching gait and hare-like timidity of movement new proof if any were wanted of the converse of the proposition that hope and courage are convertible terms. With despair came physical fear. The older mer especially began to ask querilously what Ulrio—Ulric, the loved general of but the day

pefore—meant by prolonging a useless defence.
That night was a fearful one in Strasbourg—
the most fearful I have ever spent in any beeaguered town, and I have seen something of war. A DEAD STLENCE REIGNED

A DEAD STLENGE REIGNED

over the city, save for the booming of the distant
guns pounding away at the citadel, and to this
sound we had grown so accustomed that we had
almost ceased to need it as spinners yet used to the
clatter of machines. Not a soul was in the
streets. All Strasbourg crowded in its cellars;
and I pledge you my word that in a walk, the
whole length of the Canal des Faux Remparts,
right round to its junction with the III, at the
back of the cathedral, I met only five men. But
this outer calm of Strasbourg was delusive. The
cellars and the ratholes were

HATCHING TREASON THE SIEGE AND THE SURRENDER.

HATCHING TREASON for all the quiet of the streets. The card tables, even in the fetid dons I have described were fast becoming the centres of disaffection, and the better class of citizens who had hitherto maintained the privacy of their own subternaean retreats, came forth to join in the chorus of complaint raised by their poorer and more reckless neighbors, and to take the lead in the movement of resistance which had already organized itself. The strongest representations to the Governor were suggested and agreed upon, and failing that it was understood, for no word on the subject was spoken, that the citizens should take some boider and more decisive measures for making good. and more decisive measures for making good their right to the disposal of their property and their lives. It was a time to drive men to

SUDDEN AND DESPERATE RESOLUTIONS.

On the 25th, the awful roar of the German batteries, including the new ones, completed simultaneously with the capture of the lunettes, was such that the plack of the stoutest men was literally shaken out of them like breath from a feeble body, and numbers of those more nervous and timorous by nature went raving mad. I think at least we must have had fifteen continuous charges per minute of shot or shell for all that day and hight. There were no more houses to merely "injure." Every house had suffered that process already, but there were still millions of tons of stone that had once been houses to pound and chip into finer tragments and to scatter in showers about the deserted streets. The firing on the town had, it is true, ceased nominally, but only so far you cannot very well break legs shells without breaking eggs, and you cannot pound away at a citatel that happens to be on one side of a river ill without sometimes sending your missiles over to the town that happens to be on the 36th with the first streak of morning. SUDDEN AND DESPERATE RESOLUTIONS.

On the 26th, with the first streak of morning,

on us again. They had never begun so early be fore. It was evidently that acting under instructions from headquarters, the besiegers had resolved to make an end of our re-istance that day. tions from headquarters, she beelegis hat resolved to make an end of our re-istance that day. We could see them fitting, about in their batteries in far greater numbers and with more of excitement in their gestures than was their wont. Speech and hearing were impossible even to men placed close to one another, and the whole bloody business, both on our side and on theirs, seemed to have resolved itself into a kind of diabolical dumb-show. Hen made certain automaton movements. A gun was withdrawn and then thrust forth again, and then came darring forth the tongue of fire and the crashing shot. Our fire was as nothing; we had but few guns uninjured, and of those few some could not be worked for the very sunicient reason that all their gunners had been killed, and others because their wooden "ways" had sunk at all sorts of impracticable angles into the ploughed and soddened earth. Our carthworks were mere shapeless heaps. heaps.
Sometimes a stray shot was fired by artillery-

Sometimes a stray shot was fired by artillerymen, who ran neck or nothing to their work with heads ducked instluctively, like children running for wagers in the rain. From time to time, indeed, there came from us a something that sounded like the promise of a worthy reply. A few frenzied nen would get together, and half of them soubling the while with rage and hate would pour in a "passionate" dre at some point of a German bartery that for a time carried everything before it and converted besiegers into be of a German bariery that for a time carried everything before it and converted besiegers into besieged. But the fire soon drooped, and then became utterly stient, and the Germans worked their unresisted will again. The morning of the 26th found the streets nearly full of people. Here for a brief moment was afforded a sign of that courage of despair, of the existence of which I have just doubted. The cellars which received a rabole the night before had now disgorged an army. High rose the human murmurs amid the deep continuous growling of the distant annon pointed against the staunch C'tadel, our last hope of defence. "We are being sacrificed to military against the stannch c'adel, our has nope of defence. "We are being sacrificed to military pride." "We are to perish for political considerations." "Mon Dieu! what does France want

THE BONES AS WELL AS THE FLESH "As for me I can endure it no longer. Give me my pistol. I shall first go and send my wife and children to a place of safety and then follow them myself." But in the midst of all these purposeless grumblings one voice is heard with a practical proposition, "Let us go to the Governor." The rrowd dashed out of the Place d'Armes, where this colloquy was held to the headquarters of General Ulric, but in the meantime another assemblage, which had formed quite speutaneously General Ulric, but in the meanting another as-semblage, which had formed quite speutaneously and without any sort of communication with the one I have just described, was marching with colors flying and drums beating, round and round the Place de is Cathedrale. They were beating up recruits to the cry of "Inmediate surrender," and the "color" they were flying was THE WHITE PLAG.

The two deputations met and joined in the place de la Cathedrale. Half of the men in the

town, and certainly three fourths of the worst were in their tranks. They sent in two of the number to Uric. He refused to see so much this moderate delegation, to say nothing of this moderate delegation, to say nothing of the sat. The tunuit became desfening on it announcement of this declaration. The hige bulk of their constituents. He would fight to the last. The tunnit became designing on the announcement of this declaration. The grand square, the entire space in front of the house in which the General happened to be, was filled with the angry crowd. They refused to stire. The feedble attempt of the dispirited soldiers to disperse them were not calculated to after their determination. They sang, they harangued one another, they laughed, they wept, they alternately embraced and shook their fists at the through the state of things during the whole of that lattermoon of the 27th. Every one was rife for decisive action of some sort, yet he one seemed is most of the affection, as I have shown, had this peculiarity, that it was spontaneously generated in the breast of every man and every women who had borne the horrors of this most force? sleepe At length the Germans themselves gave the signal for which we had been so long waiting. A shell, more loosely aime; that the test, which were fairly enough directed on the batteries of the citadel, burst amid a mass of broken massory a stone's throw from the Citadel Square. A shellider and a cry ran through the crowd, and then from the centre of it there came a great shout, as a little man byrne aloft on the shoulders of the pole in readiness within his house, fish, at length done readiness within his house, fish, at length done readiness within his house, fish, at length done ing a sheet or table cloth at the end of a pol The little man who had the sheet sand the pole ! readiness within his house, lidt at length dor what the others could not do; he had a

MADE UP HIS MIND An aid-de-camp of General Ulfick saw the movement towards the cathedral door, and, whether by the General's orders or not Deaunet say he forced his way into the crowd, and at the imminent danger of his life wrench of the hag from the little citizen's hands. There was a foud, angry roar, but he slit need the crowd in a moment. "Since the hag is to be hoisted after all, let a solder do it. I will holst it myself." Fire minutes afterwards, or at about 4.53 on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 21th of Septensher, the "nig of surrender waved from the Straibong; eathedral tower. The Germans must may been long and anxiously sat the lockout for it. The fiting almost immediately ceased. A soleson and almost HOLY CALM

fell upon the troubled crowd as a m the General rode forth to meet the German office within the lines. Men shook hands amid the ruins of their homes as if some great stroke of rains of their homes as is some or great a raine of fortune had just befallen them. The beag glasses were brought out of the cellars. For the first time during four weeks the little children were seen in the streets. Punctual to the minute at 3 the German army came and took up its positions and took up its positions. tion at the gales, without entering them, while the French army 'plied arms' laside. In two or three hours this operation was at an end, and the humillated, but not dishonored, troops shood dis-armed to do the bidding of their conquerors. humiliated, but not dishonored, troops shood disarmed to do the bidding of their conqueerors. And with a tap of drum and steady foot-fail the Badeners marched in infantry, eavairy and battery upon battery of artillery, which made their way to the Kleber square, where they drewing their troops took the wide street to the right. There was nothing accidental in this immense display of gens and soldiers, or in the very noteworthy absence of superior efficers at the first entry of the troops into the town. The accident, for I believe it was nothing more but an accident, at Toul had made a deep impression on the German mind, and every regiment entering Strasbourg after the capitulation has been signed and all resistance was at an end, was yet prepared, on the first signal from their officers, to have swept every thoroughfare with grapeshot, and to have shot or bayonetted the population to a man. But, happliy, nothing occurred to excite their suspicion. The crowds were far too great to admit of the least possibility of treachery, thiess the traitor were prepared to overwheim his own townsmen in the rain of his foes, and by a little after noon on Wednesday Strasbourg passed, withoutsany further incident of blood, from the French-into the German keeping, pending the full dress eccupation on the 30th, which was but a tame's sfakr. How shall I speak of speak of THE CONDITION OF THE TOWN,

when at length I found means to examine it at my leisure. Surely on all God's earth was never before such desiruction deliberately wrought by the hand of war. The breaches in the solid walls of the citadel and works water large yawning chasms, through which a couple of regiments might pass abreast in loose order. The nave of THE GLORIOUS CATHEDRAL

(Happily the rest of the structure is intact,) had received two shells near the root, one hiarmingly near the spire, and the whole of the floor was near the spire, and the whole of the floor was covered with a mass of debts, for the presence of which I really find it difficult to account; seeing that the injuries I have spoken of—the only ones the cathedral has received—have displaced but little of the actual material of the building. I suppose that for some days the air itself must have been heavily charged with floating rabbish from the ever-crumbling walls of the houses, and that this had found its way through the holes in the roof to the pavement below. Happily a broom and at pall of water will soon set all this to rights, and with the traditional two men and a boy employed for a week on the roof, strasbourg cathedral will be ready for worshippers and for visitors once more.

THE THEATRE. How shall I speak of that? All that the human mind can realize in horrors and in terrors has come to pass there. The theatre, as you stated early in the slege, was burned to the ground, with 200 people who had hurried to it for shelter from the Prussian shefts. The loss of this great number will seem less su prising when we remember how easily pleasure seekers fall viotims to panie terror even in time of peace. Some three hundred people were in the theatre in all, and when the first alarm of fire was raised, these rashed to the door and struggled through the narrow passages with the usual result. A few got out, the rest were left behind till they were suffocated by the smoke and consumed by the fames. But why should I dwell on the sickening details? I cannot trust myself to tell you what a seene that theatre presented when we visited it after the capitulation.

THE FALLEN KING OF THE LOBBY. PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.

A Western Obituary Notice.

years has been known as the Prince of Congressional lobbyists-in fact, a sort of National Tim Hurley-elicits the following singular, but sincere tribute, from the Louisville Courier-Journal:
The death of Cornelius Wendell, announced yes terday by telegraph, removes a conspicuous lobb mark from Congressional society. He was as gen mark from Congressional society. He was as ever ial a buccaneer, figuratively, speaking, as ever scuttled a committee or cut the throat of an ap-propriation bill, and for many years was cock of the walk that led from the Capital to the Treasury scuttled a committee or cut the throat of an appropriation bill, and for many years was cock of the walk that led from the Capital to the Treasury Department. Fair, and fat, and forid, about six feet high and square built, with a sunny blue eye, and a bearing at once quick and mild, Cornelius beamed on the two houses and bagged them. What a kind, off-hand, straight-forward, derilgoeasy method it was, to be sure! His personal integrity was undoubted, and he laid his hard upon the government with a daring which suspected nothing, least of all himself. He regarded the annual budget as a thing to be neatly trimmed and pared before it could be fit for planting in the facal system. He used to call the members of the Senate his "pet lambs," and the representatives secal system. He used to call the members of the Senate his "pet lambs," and the representatives his "young men," and, if he took with a ready paim from the public crib, he was ilberal to the poor, and did a deal of charity with his money. He had a clear head and a warm, if not a well-balanced heart. It is doubtful whether there is a human being who is the worse off on his account. There are thousand of people who will regret his death, and the stories which the event will cause to be told must lean, as his faults did, to virtuels side.

regret his death, and the stories which the event will cause to be told must lean, as his faults did, to virtue's side.

What a by-gone world his nearty image calls up before the mind! What troops of famous shadows of that old, bandy-legged, high-backed time! The dreamy, gold-dusty curtain of October rolls back, and though they be cast in shadow, there they are, those old heroes whom he bought and sold very much like cattle.

It seems but yesterday. The fight for the public printing was at its fiercest, He lifted five singers on which he had pasted the names of five senators. "They will vote so and so," he observed, giving his cigar a piacld whiff. "How do you know!" He smiled like a child. "I bought 'em," he said gently. So he had, this dear, delightful freebooter upon an inland but tempestuous sea; this king of the lobby cannibals, in whose train statesmen trotted like pages, and whose giance was always worth a hundred votes. Peace to old Cornelius! He made some great men walk a crooked chalk line enough, but he forced no man to walk the plank, so to say, and he was an indulgent friend, in himself of decent behavior, and to the world—well, certainly not a hypocrite or sham. Pass along, old spirit, among the shadows! Pass down to the waters of the mystic river! There be many there that will know thee, and of all that answered to thy call in this world there should be enough to row thee over in safety to the fields beyond!

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